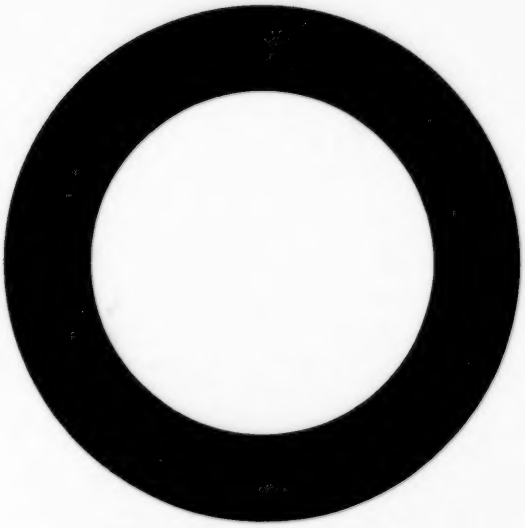

1. The Republic of Peru ratified the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter "the Convention") with effect from 13 October 1982. Pursuant to article 18 of the Convention the present information is submitted in response to the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter "the Committee"), published on 24 July 2014.

2. In accordance with article 18 of the Convention and rule 53 of the Committee's rules of procedure, the Committee requested the Republic of Peru to provide, within two years, written information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 18 and 36 (a), (b), (c) and (g).

3. It should be stressed that the present document is the outcome of a process of multisectoral consultations under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUS), in which information was sought from the government entities involved. The document primarily reflects the progress and inputs of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of Health.

Information requested through the concluding observations

Paragraph 18: Stereotypes, discriminatory practices and violence against women

4. The Committee urged the State party to adopt, as a matter of urgency, a comprehensive law to combat violence against women so as to prevent such acts, protect victims, and prosecute perpetrators, which would include reparations, sanctions, access to effective justice and integrated mechanisms of protection and service provision to victims, taking an intercultural approach. It reiterated its recommendation (ibid., para. 19) that the State party should design and implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discriminatory gender-based stereotypes, with a view to combating violence against women.

5. It is important to inform the Committee that the Republic of Peru has adopted Act No. 30364 To Prevent, Penalize and Eradicate Violence Against Women and Members of the Family Group, published in the Official Gazette *El Peruano* on 23 November 2015. [1] This law was promulgated by way of Supreme Decree No. 009-2016-MIMP published on 27 July 2016. The drafting committee comprised representatives from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of the Interior, the Judiciary and the Office of the Attorney-General.

6. Act No. 30364 is based on the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Convention of Belém do Pará, with a view to incorporating into domestic law a wide-ranging concept of gender-based violence, one in accordance with the standards on human rights in effect in the region. Thus, article 5 of the Act defines violence as:

[1] The Act was the outcome of a Special Commission to Revise Act No. 26260, which had been established in March 2009; the Commission prepared a final text which was completed in June 2011 but which it was not possible to discuss before the end of the legislative period. Congressman Leonardo Inga (of the Acción Popular - Frente Amplio parliamentary group) took on this task in June 2012, submitting Bill No. 01212/2011-CR. The law passed by the plenary also incorporated other bills on the same subject.

"Any action or conduct that, on the basis of gender, causes death, harm or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, whether in the public sphere or in private. Violence against women shall be understood to include:

a. Violence taking place within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship, whether the perpetrator shares or in the past shared the same home as the woman. It shall include, non-exclusively, rape, physical or psychological mistreatment and sexual abuse.

b. Violence taking place within the community, perpetrated by any person. This includes, non-exclusively, rape, sexual abuse, torture, human trafficking, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual abuse in the workplace, in educational institutions, health facilities or any other location.

c. Violence perpetrated or permitted by Government officials, wherever it occurs."

7. In addition, the Act specifically includes penalties for economic or property-related violence, which extends to abusive conduct related to the control, possession or deprivation of resources such as to prevent the victim from escaping from the cycle of violence or from recovering her independence. The behaviours covered include infringement of the possession, holding or ownership of her assets; the loss, theft, destruction, withholding or misappropriation of objects, work requisites, personal documents, assets, securities or property rights; restriction of the economic resources intended to meet her needs or deprivation of the resources essential for living a dignified life, avoidance of food-related obligations, restriction or control of income, as well as the payment of a lower remuneration for work of the same value, within the same workplace (article 8).

8. The law approaches the problem of violence against women from an integrated perspective and includes three fundamental aspects, namely: prevention, care of the victim and punishment. These aspects will be briefly expanded on below:

a. National system for the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women and members of the family group (articles 33 to 47)

9. With the aim of eradicating violence against women and members of the family group, a national system has been established with the objective of coordinating and combining the actions of the Government aimed at prevention, care, protection, punishment and rehabilitation. Those working in the national system assign specialized human, logistical and budgetary resources to detect violence, care for the victims, protect them and re-establish their rights.

10. The system is placed under the control of the High-Level Multisectoral Commission that comprises the heads of nine ministries (Women and Vulnerable Populations, Interior, Justice and Human Rights, Education, Health, Development and Social Inclusion, Labour and Employment Promotion, Culture, Defence) and the Judiciary, the Office of the Attorney-General and the Public Defender.

11. It should be noted that article 35 of Act No. 30364 stipulates that the Directorate-General Against Gender-based Violence of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, in its capacity as the Technical Secretariat of the

Commission, shall convene the National Working Group,) which comprises specialists from various sectors and representatives of civil society.[2]

12. Also, the Act has established the creation of the regional, provincial and district entities to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and members of the family group. This includes forums for coordination on an interinstitutional and intergovernmental basis, charged with implementing the national system.

13. The following are established as instruments and mechanisms for coordinating these tasks: the Basic Protocol on Joint Proceedings, which is regarded as the cornerstone of intersectoral coordination; the Single Register of Victims and Perpetrators, the aim of which is to implement a Single Intersectoral System for recording cases of violence against women and members of the family group; the National Observatory designed to monitor the implementation of public policies in the sectors that make up the national system and the relevant international commitments undertaken by the Government; and the Centre for Advanced Studies of violence against women and members of the family group as the specialist centre under the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the objective of which is to build capacity in professionals from different fields (lawyers, doctors, psychologists and social workers, among other related professions) and take an intersectoral approach to preventing and undoing the adverse effects of violence against women and members of the family group.

b. Judicial process (articles 13 to 21)

14. The Act establishes a special enforcement and criminal process to penalize persons who carry out acts of violence against women and members of the family group. Complaints are submitted before family courts or bodies carrying out comparable functions, in the locality where the acts occurred. The complaint may be submitted in writing or verbally. In the case of a verbal complaint, it is written into the record without any other requirement than submission of a summary account of the facts.

15. The complaint can be submitted by the person who has been harmed or by any other person on the victim's behalf, without any need for a power of representation. It can also be submitted by the Public Defender. There is no requirement for attendance of an attorney, payment of a fee or any other formality.

16. Health and education professionals must report any cases of violence against women or members of the family group of which they become aware in the performance of their duties.

17. If the National Police of Peru becomes aware of cases of violence against women or members of the family group, at any of its stations on national territory, it must bring the facts to the attention of the family courts or bodies fulfilling those functions within twenty-four hours of becoming so aware, by submitting an affidavit describing what occurred.

[2] The National Working Group was set up on Friday 9 September 2016. The group was attended by 22 representatives of civil society institutions, sectors and organizations. At this session, a proposed Work Plan was presented and approved.

18. Within a maximum period of seventy-two hours following the submission of the complaint, the family court or equivalent body shall assess the case and order in an oral hearing the protective measures deemed to be necessary. Also in the oral hearing, either at the initiative of the court or at the request of the victim, an order will be made on the precautionary measures to safeguard claims for support payments, rulings on visits, holding, suspension or cancelation of parental rights and duties, liquidation of the property regime and other related aspects needed to guarantee the welfare of the victims.

19. The family court or equivalent body shall then submit the case to the criminal prosecutor's office for initiation of criminal proceedings in accordance with the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

c. Protective measures (articles 22 to 26)

20. In order to protect the rights of the victims it is stipulated that the court will order the protective and safeguarding measures for the benefit of the victims of violence within seventy-two hours from the receipt of the complaint. The protective measures that may be stipulated in the proceedings on account of acts of violence against women and members of the family group include the following:

(a) Exclusion of the perpetrator from the home;

(b) Prohibition on approaching or being close to the victim in any way, maintaining a distance specified by the judicial authority;

(c) Prohibition on communicating with the victim by letter, telephone or electronically; also via chat, social networks, institutional network, intranet or other networks or forms of communication;

(d) Withdrawal of the perpetrator's right to own or carry weapons, with a requirement to notify the National Authority for the Control of Security Services, Weapons, Munitions and Explosives for Civilian Use so that the latter may cancel any permits of ownership and use, and may secure such weapons as are in the possession of a person with respect to whom the protective measure has been stipulated;

(e) Inventory of the perpetrator's property;

(f) Any other measure required for the protection of the personal integrity and life of the perpetrator's victims or family members.

21. The validity of the measures stipulated by the family court or equivalent body shall extend until a sentence is pronounced by a criminal court or until a prosecutorial statement is made, based on a decision to reject, to the effect that it has been decided not to pursue a criminal complaint, unless there is an appeal against such statement.

22. The National Police of Peru shall be responsible for carrying out the protective measures stipulated, for which purpose it must possess a geographic and georeferential map recording all of the victims together with the protective measures that have been notified to them. Likewise, provision must be made for a communication channel in order to respond effectively to requests for safeguard.

There may be a need for coordination with the security services in order to secure an appropriate response.

d. Care and recovery of the victims and reeducation of perpetrators (articles 27 to 32)

23. It is laid down as State policy that services of prevention of violence and care for its victims, as well as treatment services to assist in the reeducation of perpetrators, shall be created. The establishment and management of temporary refuges, programmes directed towards males to prevent violent conduct and other protective services for the victims of violence against women and members of the family group shall be the responsibility of local and regional governments and of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, entrusted with promoting, coordinating and combining the implementation of such services in each locality.

24. The National Police of Peru and the Office of the Attorney-General shall perform an evaluation of the risk to women who have suffered partner violence, as a means of preventing femicide. The evaluation shall act as an input to the judicial order on the protective measures and must be updated when circumstances so dictate.

25. The judge shall be empowered to order that the perpetrator undergo psychosocial or psychiatric treatment, or may assign him to self-help groups specializing in violence, with attendance at therapy sessions on violence against women and members of the family group, using the various programmes developed by the family protection institutions. This measure may be taken right from the start of the proceedings.

26. The National Penitentiary Institute shall include the aspect of prevention of violence against women and members of the family group within the various treatment programmes aimed at the prison population. Completion of the treatment shall be a mandatory requirement for entitlement to benefits in the prison setting.

Intercultural approach

27. Act No. 30364 takes account of the intercultural aspect and stipulates that the intervention of the indigenous or native peoples in cases of violence against women and members of the family group shall be subject to the provisions of article 149 of the Political Constitution.[3] The implementing regulations of Act No. 30364 include a specific chapter on this topic, entitled "Chapter IV: Justice in rural areas", stipulating that the Republic of Peru, within the context of combating all forms of violence against women and members of the family group, shall take in the rural areas of the country the measures necessary for implementing actions of prevention, protection, care, punishment and recovery.

28. The law provides for intervention by the authorities of the special jurisdiction, courts of the Justices of the Peace or the authorities of the peasant communities,

[3] Exercise of jurisdictional function by the peasant and native communities. Article 149. The authorities of the peasant and native communities, with the support of the Rondas Campesinas (rural self-defence groups), may exercise jurisdictional functions within their territorial area in accordance with customary law, provided that they do not infringe fundamental human rights. The law specifies the forms of coordination of such special jurisdiction with the courts of the Justices of the Peace and other bodies of the Judiciary.

native communities or peasant patrols invested with jurisdictional functions, to specify measures and forms of functional and operational coordination for the investigation and penalization of violence against women and members of the family group.

29. Since 2012, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations has been implementing the "Strategy for Prevention, Care and Protection in Situations of Domestic and Sexual Violence in Rural Areas", approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 273-2012-MIMP, which promotes the development of a local prevention, care and protection system for women and the population of the rural areas affected by this type of violence. To that end it strengthens networking as spaces for dialogue and coordination to define local policies and to allocate resources to local governments, to standardize rules and procedures for the care of women suffering violence, thereby improving the channels for community participation.

30. This model provides a way to foster the creation and/or strengthening of community watch systems, and the preparation of standards of care coordinated and agreed between the actors of the communal and State justice systems, with the aim of providing an appropriate and adequate response to the rural reality in situations of violence. The mechanisms utilized include: (i) mobile care services for rural communities, to facilitate the activities of "Justice in your community" through holding decentralized hearings in the rural areas; (ii) care mechanisms provided by the justice of the peace system for the application of the law in the event of violations through domestic violence, mechanisms such as: single hearings, protective measures, psychological care and allowance for the cultural norms of the rural community in which the sentence is pronounced. Consequently, it is essential to strengthen the horizontal coordination between the formal justice system and the special or communal justice in force in the rural areas, peasant patrols and community advocates.

Related laws:

31. The legal framework referred to also contains the following laws covering various forms of violence:

(a) **Femicide**: Act No. 30068, incorporating article 108-A into the Criminal Code, modifying articles 107, 46-B and 46-C of the Criminal Code and modifying article 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the aim of preventing, penalizing and eliminating femicide, published on 19 July 2013. This lays down, for the first time, a specific and independent criminal offence designed to penalize femicide and attempted femicide, highlighting this form of gender-based violence. Finally, it should be noted that this legal reform is in accordance with international rules intended to eliminate violence against women in its most extreme embodiment.[4]

(b) **Sexual Harassment**: Act No. 30314, on the prevention and penalization of sexual harassment in public places, published on 26 March 2015 in the Official Gazette *El Peruano*. The law defines as sexual harassment in public places

[4] Recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women; and jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in its finding in *Campo Algodonero versus México*.

"physical or verbal conduct that is sexual in nature or connotation and is carried out by one or more persons with respect to another or others who do(es) not desire, or reject(s), such conduct, considering that it impacts his, her or their dignity, and fundamental rights such as liberty, integrity and freedom of movement, causing him, her or them to feel intimidation, hostility, degradation or humiliation or creating for him, her or them an offensive environment in public places" (article 4).

(c) **Prohibition on corporal or degrading punishment of children**: Act No. 30403, prohibiting corporal or degrading punishment of children and adolescents, published on 30 December 2015 in the Official Gazette *El Peruano*, incorporated the right to proper treatment[5] in article 3-A of the Code on Children and Adolescents and repealed subparagraph (d) of article 74 of the Code on Children and Adolescents[6] and part 3 of article 423 of the Civil Code.[7] This law marks an important advance in promoting respect for children and adolescents, and promoting affection, protection, and socialization and education without use of violence. The prohibition on physical or degrading punishment covers all spheres where children and adolescents are present, including home, school, the community, workplaces and similar locations.

(d) **Human trafficking**: Supreme Decree No. 001-2016-IN enacted the adoption of the implementing regulations for Act No. 28950 Act To Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, and created the standing Multisectoral Commission against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

Recommendations of the Committee

(a) Intensify awareness-raising programmes and education campaigns to support equality of women and men at all levels of society, modify stereotypical attitudes, eliminate discrimination against women on such grounds as poverty, indigenous origin or ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation or gender identity, thereby removing obstacles to the full exercise of the right to equality in accordance with the National Plan for Gender Equality, and adopt a policy of zero tolerance towards all forms of violence against women;

32. During the years 2014-2016, within the framework of the communication strategy implemented by the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual

[5] Article 3-A. Right to proper treatment. Children and adolescents, without exception, shall have the right to proper treatment, which implies receiving care, affection, protection, and non-violent socialization and education, in a harmonious, sympathetic and affectionate atmosphere in which they are provided with comprehensive protection, by their parents, guardians, persons responsible for them or legal representatives, as well as by educators, administrative authorities, both public and private, or any other person. The right to proper treatment is reciprocal among children and adolescents.

[6] Article 74. Duties and rights of parents. These are the duties and rights of parents who exercise parental authority: (d) To give them good examples of living and to correct them in moderation. When their own actions are not sufficient they may have recourse to the competent authority.

[7] Article 423. These are the duties and rights of parents who exercise parental authority: 3. To correct their offspring in moderation and, when this is not sufficient, to have recourse to the judicial authority, requesting placement of the offspring in an establishment devoted to the rehabilitation of minors.

Violence, through the unit for comprehensive prevention and support in situations of domestic and sexual violence, two campaigns have been conducted on a long-term basis: (i) the campaign "Love without violence, make a difference" and (ii) a campaign aimed at adults.[8] In addition there are two campaigns that are already being implemented (the campaign to prevent human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation "Without Clients there is No Trafficking" and the campaign to combat sexual harassment in public places), whose main themes aid in lessening social tolerance of gender-based violence or domestic or sexual violence, through modification of the sociocultural patterns of behaviour that tolerate, legitimize and perpetuate violence, as well as other awareness-raising activities. Details of some of the campaigns are given below.

Campaign against gender-based violence aimed at the adult population:

"A woman is not an object; treat her with respect" (2014)

33. The intention was to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of social practices that treat women as part of the "property" of the spouse, promoting the participation of society in questioning the beliefs and social worldview that tolerate, transmit, justify and reinforce discriminatory situations, encouraging changes in attitudes and involving men in consideration of the benefits of committing to gender equality. The message was relayed to 291,601 personas.

"Don't stay silent" (2015 to the present)

34. The primary objective of the campaign is to make society aware of the issue of femicide, to promote social rejection of it and to support an inter-institutional commitment to tackle it. Further, it is hoped that the population will be able to identify signs of a risk of femicide and/or attempted femicide and encourage victims to seek help in a timely manner.

35. The campaign was presented in November 2015, with its interventions being focused on 60 Women's Emergency Centres (WECs).[9] To date the following has been achieved: (a) Agreements with commercial centres and a cinema chain to carry out prevention activities. For example, the Plaza Norte commercial centre and the Real Plaza civic centre have agreed to allow the performance in their facilities of promotional activities in favour of prevention and awareness-raising as part of the national campaign against femicide "Don't stay silent"; (b) Providing information to 43,104 persons through 306 activities to promote prevention (convoys of women supporters and mass mobilization activities) in 60 selected WECs in five regions of the country: Junin (12 WECs); Arequipa (10 WECs); Puno (13 WECs); Ayacucho

[8] The subject matter of the campaign changes every year, in the context of 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

[9] (a) Junin: 12 WECs (Chanchamayo, Chilca, Chupaca, Concepción, Huancayo, Jauja, Junin, Tarma, Yauli, Pichanaqui, Pangoa and Satipo); (b) Puno: 13 WECs (Chucuito, Huancanelave, Juliaca, Lampa, Melgar, Moho, Puno, San Antonio de Putina, Sandia and Yunguyo); (c) Arequipa: 10 WECs (Arequipa, Camaná, Caraveli, Castilla, Chivay, Condesuyos, Islay, La Unión, Majes and Miraflores); (d) Ayacucho: 12 WECs (Cangallo, Huamanga, Huancasancos, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Sucre, Parinacochas, Paucar de Sara Sara, Víctor Fajardo and Vilcas Huamán); (e) Lima: 13 WECs (Lima, Comas, Zarate, San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan de Miraflores, La Molina, Cieneguilla) (Huacho, Huaral, Huarochiri, Imperial, Barranca and Canta).

(12 WECs); Lima (13 WECs), to which resources were assigned to carry out activities to promote prevention as part of the methodology designed for that population; (c) By means of the advocacy processes carried out by the prevention team in the areas covered by the WECs, information was provided to 73,853 persons through 546 activities (convoys of women supporters and mobilization activities).

Communication strategy aimed at adolescents and young people: the "Love without violence, make a difference" campaign

- **"Love without violence, make a difference" (2014)**

36. The year 2014 saw ongoing implementation of the campaign (fourth stage) aimed at male and female adolescents and young people, fostering a more dynamic attitude on the part of the target participants, so as to achieve a greater effect of preventing violence against their peers. A total of 438,351 adolescents and young people was reached at national level, through activities to promote prevention (discussions, mass mobilization, forums and others).

- **"Love without violence, make a difference" (2015)**

37. A set of preventive strategies and communication initiatives was pursued, aimed at adolescents and young people, and also at the involvement of various public and private institutional bodies. Information and awareness-raising were provided to 376,630 adolescents and young people, through 6,931 actions to promote prevention (discussions, mass mobilization, forums and others).

38. In parallel, the strategy was reinforced, with an emphasis on its territorial and sustainable nature. As a consequence, it was proposed to implement it for a further three years (2016-2018).

- **"Love without violence, make a difference" (2016-2018)**

39. The communication strategy involved is aimed at adolescents and young people at the stage of falling in love and/or courtship, and its version for 2016-2018 incorporates management instruments that will make it possible to measure qualitative achievements, not only quantitative ones, over the medium and long term (logic model, baseline, tracking and monitoring instruments, and more), which will enable it to be expanded to other areas of intervention.[10]

40. The primary objective of the campaign is to increase the awareness of the risk of suffering situations of gender-based violence among adolescents and young people in secondary-level educational institutions and universities, so that that population will reduce its social tolerance of gender-based violence in relationships of love and/or courtship.

41. So far, this intervention has been started in 71 educational institutions (52 at secondary level and 19 higher) covered by the 57 selected WECs, in which training sessions are being held dealing with topics of sex and gender, stereotypes and roles; gender relations and inequalities; power relations between males and females at school or in higher education, in their community or neighbourhood; and rights of adolescents and young people to a life free of violence. Also educational and

[10] The action is currently focused in one area owing to the budget allocated. It is hoped to extend it to other regions of the country.

training initiatives have been undertaken in schools and universities by the WECs in the regions of Apurímac, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Lima, Piura, Junín, Moquegua, Pasco, Ancash, La Libertad, Tumbes, Amazonas, Lambayeque, Ayacucho, Loreto and Puno.

42. The action is planned to pass the message to 5,680 adolescents and young people and to provide information to some 47,518 of them. In order to promote the viability and sustainability of the intervention, coordination has been set up with the authorities of the participating educational institutions in order to have the proper authorization (directives and/or resolutions) to carry out such activities within the school timetable.

Communication strategy aimed at students of educational institutions: "Campaign against Harassment in the Streets"

43. In 2014, the "Campaign against Harassment in the Streets" was undertaken, in cooperation with the educational authorities and the Directorate for Families and Vulnerable Populations of the National Police of Peru, with the objective of highlighting and preventing sexual harassment in the streets. Between July and September 2014 visits took place to 205 educational institutions (59 in Lima and 146 in the provinces), during which information was provided to 66,554 students (34,155 in Lima and Callao and 32,399 in the provinces).

44. For the current year, 2016, it is planned to implement a preventive campaign under Act No. 30314, on the prevention and penalization of sexual harassment in public places. This campaign will include urban interventions and/or interactive proceedings at strategic points in metropolitan Lima and training for people working in local services and authorities, with the objective of including in local plans the subject of prevention of sexual harassment in public places.

Communication Strategy aimed at the adult population: "Without Clients, There is No Human Trafficking"

45. A campaign has been in progress since 2015 to highlight the problems of the victims of human trafficking. The campaign is supported by the various actors involved in this issue in the three provinces of the Madre de Dios region (Tambopata, Iberia and Huepethue), and its priority message is to raise awareness among groups of men and dissuade potential clients from having sexual contact with the victims (which is the final phase of the process of the trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation). To that end, informational and persuasive tools have been designed, enabling 15 prevention activities to be undertaken to combat human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. Further, advocacy initiatives were undertaken with representatives of the media and local authorities in the area. This represented a start in raising the topic in the region.

46. It is anticipated that by the end of the year: (a) 84 preventive activities will have raised the awareness of 2,250 persons; and (b) the intervention will have been systematized so as to identify best practices and success factors with a view to expanding it to other regions of the country.

Pilot project "Men for Egalitarian Relationships"

47. The objective of the pilot project: "Involving men in the prevention of gender-based violence" is to create and foster preventive strategies with men, raising issues of masculine dominance and promoting new forms of democratic relations with other men and with women. The project has been implemented in 20 cities (Huancayo, Chimbote, Callao, Surco, La Molina, Chupaca, Lucanas, Huancavelica, Angaraes, Farinacochas, Islay, Chucuito, Quillabamba, Pataz, Yarowilca, Iquitos, Lamas, Chincheros, Imperial and Villa el Salvador), with the creation of 20 groups of men who are carrying out activities to promote prevention of violence against women in their localities.

48. In 2015, women were included in the consideration of masculinity and gender equity, and training was provided to 18 women promoters in the methodology of working with men to prevent domestic and sexual violence. This experiment of working with men from the women's point of view took place in four locations: Huamanga, Pucallpa, Villa María del Triunfo and Independencia, and served to validate the methodology, strategy and training modules.

49. In the current year the community intervention "Men for Egalitarian Relations" will be implemented. This builds on the experiences, reflections and lessons learned of the preceding pilot project, which was redesigned by replacing the emphasis on groups of men by an intervention with a community approach, the aim being to reduce social tolerance for domestic and sexual violence.

Community intervention

50. Community intervention is a crucial part of preventing violence. In this context, between 2014 and the present training has been provided to 122,000 men and women from locations having Women's Emergency Centres throughout the country, to combat violence against women and girls. In the same period, by means of processes of capacity-building, 4,142 women leaders of social organizations have been empowered to undertake actions to promote the prevention of violence against women and girls in their localities and make a contribution to reducing gender gaps.

Training Programme for Educational Promoters to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence

51. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, through the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence, is committed to building a democratic society, to which end it places emphasis on combating violence against women and domestic and sexual violence.

52. Between 2004 and 2014, the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence, through the Unit for Comprehensive Prevention and Promotion against Domestic and Sexual Violence carried out the Training Programme for Educational Promoters to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence, recognized by the Ministry of Education in Vice-ministerial Resolution No. 010-2014-MINEDU as a process of capacity-building and specialization for regular basic education teachers directed towards promoting the detection and prevention of cases of domestic and sexual violence in educational institutions. Consequently, this training exercise was thus recognized both by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the

Ministry of Education. Within this process the following activities may be highlighted:

(a) 27 processes of training for educational promoters against domestic and sexual violence, providing training for 943 teaching staff.

(b) 26 intensive courses for prevention of domestic and sexual violence and violence against women, providing training for 814 educational promoters.

(c) 19 specialist courses, providing training for 593 educational promoters.

(d) 43 meetings of educational leaders, attended by 4,184 people, providing training on the topics of prevention of violence at the stage of falling in love, violence against women, domestic and sexual violence, teenage pregnancy and human trafficking.

53. In 2015, taking into consideration the sectoral commitments directed towards the problems of domestic and sexual violence and violence against women, coordination exercises were undertaken to strengthen intersectoral linkage and work jointly to design and implement an intervention strategy to prevent violence against women, domestic and sexual violence and other associated problems, directed towards the educational population. It is important to point out that the joint work of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of Education is framed in binding documents and national plans that support intersectoral coordination and linkage.

Production of radio programmes

54. The National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence promotes the production of radio programmes made by professionals from the women's emergency centres, in slots made available free of charge by the broadcasting companies within their programming.

55. The programmes are currently entitled "The women's emergency centre supports you" and deal with subjects related to violence against women, domestic violence, human trafficking, masculinity, and others. Also covered are topics relating to important dates connected with the subject. During these slots, information is given about the prevention activities undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and information is broadcast about the care services for victims of violence, such as the Women's Emergency Centres, Linea 100 and Chat 100. In 2015 and 2016, the broadcasts were as follows:

1	Churcampa	Radio Visión	Tuesday 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
2	Antabamba	Emisora Municipal	Wednesday 7 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.
3	Huarmey	Radio Manantial	Friday 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
4	Chulucanas	Radio Emmanuel	Friday 11 a.m. to 12 noon
5	Villa Rica	Radio Studio Gala	Wednesday 9.30 a.m. 10 a.m.
6	San Ignacio	Miel	Thursday 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

7	Candarave	Radio Studio Líder	Wednesday 6.30 a.m. to 7 a.m.
8	Carhuaz	Radio Jaymar	Wednesday 3 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
9	Castilla	Radio Horizonte	Wednesday 11 a.m. to 12 noon
10	Echarati-Kiteni	Radio Nevada	Thursday 6.30 a.m. to 7 a.m.
11	Oxapampa	Frecuencia 96.1 FM	Wednesday 12 noon to 12.30 p.m.
12	Daniel Carrión	Radio Sembrador	Wednesday 11 a.m. to 12 noon
13	Parinacochas	Radio Universal	Mon/Fri 8.00 to 9.00
14	Chota	Radio Paz	Monday 11.00 to 12.00
15	Huancané	Radio La Ribereña	Thursday 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
16	Santa Cruz	Radio HGV	Tue/Thur 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
17	Santa Cruz	Radio Amistad	Wednesday 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
18	Huancabamba	Radio Laser Star	Wednesday 12 noon to 1 p.m.

Project "Skills development for strengthening self-esteem and decision-making capacity in situations of violence"

56. In 2014, an intervention methodology was designed to address the causes of rights violations in unequal power relations by strengthening the democratic values that promote forms of coexistence and strengthening the rejection of violence as a control mechanism, while promoting harmonious coexistence and dialogue.

57. In this context, in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho the project "Skills development for strengthening self-esteem and decision-making capacity in situations of violence" was implemented in May 2015, under an interinstitutional agreement with the Asociación Gabriela Mistral. The project was designed with the following three strategic lines of action.

(a) With reference to women, strengthening of women's self-esteem and empowerment for taking decisions in situations of domestic violence.

(b) With reference to the community: (i) strengthening of local mechanisms through awareness-raising and a preventive approach to the problem using management and coordination tools; (ii) promoting competition among private companies of that jurisdiction to continue offering service on a permanent and sustainable basis; and (iii) providing specialized training for people working in justice, health and education in the areas of self-esteem and empowerment.

(c) With reference to raising awareness of the service: broadcasting of publicity spots and slots to raise awareness.

Project "Child-raising practices"

58. The purpose of the project "Child-raising practices promoting proper treatment of children between 3 and 5 years of age" is to promote a family and educational environment without violence within a culture of proper treatment that supports positive behaviour in children between 3 and 5 years old. In the educational scenario, the intended outcome was that the educational community would develop a recreational and experiential programme that would promote such practices.

59. The project sought to keep children emotionally stable as they exercised their right to feel well and free of violence, with clear rules on living together; this is in line with the country's public policies. There was a gradual rise in parents' participation in the capacity-building processes, which boosted their parenting skills, with emphasis on management of emotions, identification of physical and emotional needs; importance of play in the child's development, in the establishment of linkages in the family, shared child-raising, rules and positive discipline.

60. In the current year a similar intervention is in progress in Carabayllo, jointly with SOS Children's Villages Peru. At the present time the process of signing an interinstitutional cooperation agreement is under way.

Project "Entrepreneurship for empowerment and prevention of gender-based violence"

61. This project is different from other proposals for economic entrepreneurship, since it seeks the empowerment of women who are victims of violence. The project is in favour of an entrepreneurship that is concerned with women's independence, self-esteem and empowerment, not just with profitability. Its objective is to reduce the situations of gender-based violence by increasing women's economic and financial independence resulting as a result of their economic undertakings. The 24-month pilot project is taking place in five districts of metropolitan Lima: Villa Maria del Triunfo, El Agustino, Pachacamac-Manchay and San Juan de Lurigancho.

62. The project has five components: business management, technical training, financial management, personal and social development and the institutional component. The project seeks to promote changes in attitudes in families, to improve communication and the taking of roles on an equitable basis.

63. To date 89 women have taken the modules of business management, production technology and personal and social development. The main activity of the project is presented as a way of being prepared for acts of violence, and the project thereby offers women entrepreneurs an employment option that will enable them to cover the basic needs of their families and support them over time.

Multinational Study of Determinants of Violence against Children

64. The Republic of Peru is participating in the Multinational Study of Determinants of Violence against Children, which is intended to reduce situations of violence against children and adolescents. Thus, the purpose of this study is to design preventive strategies based on a thorough analysis of the determinants of violence.

65. For that purpose, the Multinational Study will systematically pursue the application and evaluation of public interventions for violence prevention, based on an extensive collection of evidence focused on the problem of protecting children and adolescents. The interventions are age and gender sensitive, and they give comprehensive consideration to the needs of children, adolescents and the adults living with them, by way of three stages:

(a) Understanding the context. This stage seeks to identify the specific national trends and priorities in research into and intervention on the causes of violence against children and adolescents, through a secondary analysis of national data and a literature review, as well as analysis of the strategies that are working;

(b) Applied research. This stage will seek to carry out field studies based on hybrid methods matching the specific characteristics of the context of the country, probing further into the determinants and priorities identified in the first stage, with a view to proposing prevention strategies to be implemented;

(c) Implementation of interventions and evaluation. This stage will seek to apply and validate in a specific territory the violence prevention strategies identified, on the basis of the results of stages 1 and 2. To date, stage 1 has been completed, producing as its outcome the country report on the determinants of violence against children and adolescents.

66. In addition the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, in the form of its Directorate-General for Children and Adolescents, working through the municipal defence service for children and adolescents, within the context of the Incentive Plan for Improving Municipal Management, in 2015 organized promotional activities on "Proper Treatment," implemented by approximately 1,600 districts.

National Survey of Social Relations

67. Recognizing the importance of having relevant evidence and information to guide decision-making in the area of prevention of and care for the victims of violence against women, children and adolescents, the Republic of Peru carried out the National Survey of Social Relations in 2013 and 2015. The National Survey will provide information on: (a) prevalence of violence against women, children and adolescents between 9 and 17 years of age where such violence impacts the family environment; (b) prevalence of violence in the school environment affecting children and adolescents in the same age-range; (c) causative factors (personal, family and sociocultural) in both environments; and (d) responses of the institutions and persons involved. Furthermore, the survey will make it possible to gather information on social tolerance in men and women over the age of 18 years, at national level.

68. This survey was carried out through joint work between the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the National Statistics and Data Processing Institute.

(b) Allocate sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women 2009-2015 and expedite the implementation of the Strategic Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence (Act No. 29465);

69. In 2014, a notional budget was drawn up, since these actions were not included in the Operating Plans, which made it difficult to perform an exact calculation and to carry out the follow-up work. Only two bodies, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of the Interior, had budgetary targets specifically assigned for carrying out the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women — PNCVHM — (2009-2015).

Budget for the 2014 action plan

Ministry of the Interior	1 108 258.00
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	85 510 255.00
Grand total	**86 618 513.00**

Source: National Budget.

70. For the year 2015, consideration was given to the information that the sectors had secured for projecting figures in their budgets, for the purpose of budgetary follow-up.

Budget for the 2015 action plan

Sector	*Amount (in soles)*
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	85 354 381
Ministry of the Interior	494 249
Grand total	**85 848 630**

Source: Budgetary information for each sector.

71. The other sectors also invest resources in the performance of the National Plan, but are not in a position to give definite information on the amount invested, since the activities under the Plan are not broken down within their respective budgets.

72. Below, we provide information on the financial resources of the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence (2014-2016), which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

Year	*Opening institutional budget*	*Modified institutional budget*	*Implemented*	*% degree of implementation*	*% variation in relation to the modified budget*
2014	78 269 558	78 407 254	76 318 781	97.3%	
2015	87 573 348	85 186 304	83 055 603	97.5%	8.6%
2016	90 000 020	95 363 944	48 390 923	50.7%	11.9%

(*) *Source*: SIAF-SP, 18 August 2016.

(c) Adopt specific protocols to unify procedures for reporting cases of violence against women and centralize existing data collection systems to compile, disaggregate and periodically update data on such violence with a view to understanding the incidence and nature of the various forms of violence and to facilitate the measuring of progress;

73. Care protocols have been adopted to deal with the problem of femicide, human trafficking and sexual harassment in public places. Details follow:

(a) The Protocol of the Office of the Attorney-General on the Care of Victims of Human Trafficking was adopted by Resolution of the Attorney-General No. 257-2014-MP-FN of 23 January 2014;

(b) The Intersectoral Protocol on Victims of Human Trafficking, under the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations was adopted by Ministerial Resolution No. 203-2014-MIMP;

(c) The Intersectoral Protocol on the Prevention and Prosecution of the Crime and the Protection, Care and Reintegration of Victims of Human Trafficking was adopted by Supreme Decree No. 005-2016-IN;

(d) The Interinstitutional Protocol on Action against Femicide, Attempted Femicide and High-risk Partner Violence was adopted by Supreme Decree No. 006-2015-MIMP;

(e) The Protocol on the Women's Emergency Centres for the Care of Victims of Sexual Harassment in Public Places was adopted by Executive Office Resolution No. 032-2016-MIMP-PNCVFS-DE.

74. With regard to centralizing the existing data collection systems, we can report that the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, through the Unit for Information Collection and Knowledge Management of the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence, has implemented and is administering information systems based on administrative records, and has been gathering information on the subject of domestic and sexual violence since 2002. So far the following records have been implemented:

(a) Record of cases from the WECs, providing information on the demand for care or cases of domestic and sexual violence, with their specific characteristics;

(b) Record of care operations from the WECs, enabling understanding and monitoring of the professional actions of the WECs;

(c) Record of the actions to promote prevention, giving a picture of the actions to promote prevention of the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence;

(d) Record of court files, enabling understanding of the pathway taken by such files through the justice system;

(e) Record of femicide and attempted femicide, enabling identification and recording of the victims of femicide and attempted femicide in order to provide psychosocial support and legal assistance;

(f) Record of the specialized 100 telephone line, revealing the features of the inquiries made by telephone;

(g) Record of cases and care provided by the Institutional Care Centre, enabling understanding of the cases and the specialized interventions applied to them men tried, sentenced and referred to this service;

(h) Record of the Emergency Care Service, providing understanding of the emergency and high social risk cases;

(i) Record of Chat 100 and social networks, gathering statistics on the steps taken to prevent violent conduct, especially such conduct in couples relationships (in love and courtship);

(j) Record Rita, making it possible to record cases of domestic and sexual violence referred by the public benefit corporations;

(k) Record of victims of forced sterilizations, providing information on those cases of forced sterilizations that are receiving care in the WECs;

(l) Record of rural strategy, enabling knowledge of the cases referred to the system of care and protection against domestic and sexual violence in rural areas.

75. With regard to the communication of results, the UGIGC broadcasts the data generated by information systems, by way of monthly virtual bulletins and print publications such as *El PNCVFS en cifras* (The National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence in Figures), in which regional and local information can be found on the problem of domestic and sexual violence. There are also web systems administered from this unit:

(a) The Research Network on Gender-based Violence (REDIN), has as its objective the dissemination of the results of research at national and regional level, by means of a database identifying and organizing the research undertakings, so as to create spaces for dialogue, reflection and work to deal with this problem;

(b) The Digital Repository of the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence is intended to gather, store, preserve and make available in digital format the knowledge gained by the Government on the problems of domestic violence, sexual violence and femicide;

(c) The Technical Assistance Platform (ASISTA), is a web-based platform directed towards the operators of the services provided by the National Programme to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence. These operators record data on the sheets and templates prepared for information-gathering at national level, and the primary objective is to reinforce the technical and practical capacities in the recording of information on domestic and sexual violence;

(d) The online consultation system of geographical information (SIGVIOLENCIA), a system that contains georeferenced information on the WEC, Emergency Care Service, and Línea 100 services: geographical location, statistics and institutions with which they cooperate in providing care for the cases of domestic and/or sexual violence;

(e) The Integrated Record System on Domestic and Sexual Violence, is designed to make it possible to record and have real-time consultations on information relating to the care provided to persons suffering any act of domestic or sexual violence, as well as the actions to prevent violence and promote a culture of

peace. It should be noted that up to the present time 32 WECs service have become operational at national level.

76. Also, the Observatory on Criminality of the Office of the Attorney-General has been drawing up statistical reports regarding the problems of femicide and attempted femicide, on an ongoing basis since 2009, in line with the requests for information submitted to the institution. In addition, it draws up quarterly, half-yearly or annual reports, which are available through the institution's web portal. Furthermore, this Observatory has been issuing annual bulletins with statistical data on human trafficking from 2012 to the present.

77. The National Statistics and Data Processing Institute has published each year since 2000 the National Demographic and Family Health Survey, which contains a section reporting on violence against women. It should be noted that as stated earlier, the National Survey of Social Relations is a document published jointly by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the National Statistics and Data Processing Institute.

(d) Punish sexual offences

78. Modifications to the Criminal Code have been made since 2014, improving the classification of offences. The offence of human trafficking was modified by way of Act No. 30251, published on 21 October 2014. Currently, the article reads as follows:

Article 153. Human trafficking

1. Any person who by means of violence, threats or other forms of coercion, deprivation of liberty, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a situation of vulnerability, granting or receipt of payment or any benefit, captures, transports, moves, seizes, receives or restrains another person, on the territory of the Republic or in order to leave or enter the country, for purposes of exploitation shall receive a sentence of imprisonment of not less than eight nor more than fifteen years.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the phrase "purposes of exploitation" as it relates to human trafficking shall include, among other acts, the sale of children or adolescents, prostitution and any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices analogous to slavery, any form of labour exploitation, begging, forced labour or services, servitude, the removal or trafficking of somatic organs or tissues or their human components, as well as any other similar form of exploitation.

3. The capture, transport, moving, confinement, receipt or restraint of children or adolescents for purposes of exploitation shall be considered human trafficking even if none of the actions listed in paragraph 1 is perpetrated.

4. A consent given by a victim of the age of majority to any form of exploitation shall be without juridical effect if the perpetrator has undertaken any of the actions listed in paragraph 1.

5. Any person who promotes, encourages, finances or facilitates the perpetration of the offence of human trafficking shall receive the same penalty as that applied to the perpetrator.

79. Item 7 of the offence of encouragement of prostitution was modified by the First Additional Amendment relating to Act N° 30077, published on 20 August 2013, which entered into force on 1 July 2014:

Article 179. Encouragement of prostitution

Any person who promotes or encourages prostitution of another person shall receive a sentence of imprisonment of not less than four and not more than six years.

The sentence shall be not less than five and not more than twelve years if:

[...]

7. The perpetrator is acting as a member of a criminal organization.

80. Item 4 of the offence of procuring was modified by the First Additional Amendment relating to Act N° 30077, published on 20 August 2013, which entered into force on 1 July 2014:

Article 181. Procuring

Any person who obliges, pressures, or forces a person for the purpose of providing him or her to another person with the aim of having carnal relations, shall receive a sentence of imprisonment of not less than three and not more than six years.

The sentence shall be not less than six and not more than twelve years if:

[...]

4. The perpetrator is acting as a member of a criminal organization.

81. The offence of sexual propositions was incorporated by way of article 5 of Act No. 30171, published on 10 March 2014:

Article 183-B. Sexual propositions to children or adolescents

Any person who enters into contact with a child of less than fourteen years of age to request or obtain from him or her pornographic material, or to carry out sexual activities with him or her, shall receive a sentence of imprisonment of not less than four nor more than eight years and disqualification in accordance with items 1, 2 and 4 of article 36.

If the victim is over fourteen but under eighteen years of age, and deception is resorted to, the sentence shall be not less than three and not more than six years and disqualification in accordance with items 1, 2 and 4 of article 36.

Paragraph 36: Health

Taking into account its statement on sexual and reproductive health and rights, adopted at its fifty-seventh session, in February 2014, the Committee notes that unsafe abortion is a leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality. As such, the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) Extend the grounds for legalization of abortion to cases of rape, incest and severe foetal impairment

82. The citizen legislative initiative relating to Bill No. 3839/2014 I.C. "Bill to decriminalize abortion in those cases of pregnancy as a consequence of rape, artificial insemination or egg transfer without consent," submitted by the "Articulación Feminista," comprising the organizations *Movimiento Manuela Ramos, Estudios para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (DEMUS), Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (PROMSEX), Católicas por el derecho a decidir and CLADEM-Perú.*[11]

83. Within the Congress of the Republic this bill was routed to the Commission on Justice and Human Rights, which recommended that it not be approved. Following a vote of the members of Congress on the Commission the bill was shelved in May 2015.[12] Subsequently the matter was referred to the Commission on the Constitution and Regulations; with a favourable finding by the President of the Commission on the Constitution the bill was put to a vote of the members of Congress on the Commission, who decided by a majority to shelve it in November 2015.[13]

84. It should be mentioned that it is a sexual health policy for the Ministry of Health to provide, free of charge, oral emergency contraceptives at all health centres in the country, on the basis of the protection measure pronounced by the First Constitutional Court of Lima, on 20 June 2016, which represents an advance in the protection of the sexual and reproductive rights of Peruvian women, especially those in situations of vulnerability.

(b) Ensure the availability of abortion services and provide women with access to high-quality post-abortion care, especially in cases of complications resulting from unsafe abortions;

85. Therapeutic abortion has been decriminalized in Peru; article 119 of the Criminal Code states that: "There shall be no punishment for an abortion performed by a doctor with the consent of the pregnant woman or her legal representative, as appropriate, if it is the only way to save the life of the expectant mother or to avoid grave and permanent harm to her health."

86. The Ministry of Health, within the framework of the provisions of the Criminal Code, approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 486-2014/MINSA the "National Technical Guide for standardized procedures in the comprehensive care of expectant mothers in the voluntary therapeutic termination of a pregnancy of less than 22 weeks, with informed consent within the framework of the provisions of article 119 of the Criminal Code" (henceforth, the National Technical Guide) that has the purpose of ensuring comprehensive care of expectant mothers in cases of voluntary termination for therapeutic reasons of a pregnancy of fewer than twenty-two weeks, with informed consent, if it is the only way to save the life of the pregnant woman or to avoid grave and permanent harm to her health, within the

[11] http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/Sicr/TraDocEstProc/Contdoc02_2011_2.nsf/0/09d2007dfb555fce05257d62005ed24b/$FILE/PL03839260914.pdf.

[12] http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/sicr/comisiones/2011/com2011jusderhum.nsf/746aabb1ed76b49a05257a6900618267/2492105d537d128905257e28006e0ff1/$FILE/Predict3839.pdf.

[13] http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/Sicr/ApoyComisiones/comision2011.nsf/DictamenesFuturo/5D8A148B7299CF2205257FD3005C9F1A/$FILE/Constitucion_3839-2014-_IC_Archivo.Negativo.Mayoria.pdf.

context of human rights, with an approach based on quality, gender and interculturality, establishing the procedures for such care.

87. The Ministry of Health is working on implementation of the National Technical Guide starting at secondary-level health care in health establishments. According to the statistical reports of the Office of Data Processing, to date 91 therapeutic abortions have been reported, under the code 004.9. It should be pointed out that the causes for therapeutic abortions includes ectopic pregnancy, whether tubal, ovarian or cervical, which according to statistical records total 3,399 in 2015 and 1,226 up to June 2016; another reason for a therapeutic abortion is haemorrhage following molar pregnancy entailing high risk to the woman, of which 566 cases were reported in 2015 and 232 by June 2016. These data were reported by the General Office for Information Technologies.

88. Finally, with respect to health care services for women with complications resulting from unsafe abortions or from a type of abortion which is still punishable under the domestic legal system, article 3 of Act No. 26842 — the General Health Act — states as a general rule that: "Any person shall have the right to receive, in any health establishment, emergency medical and surgical care when this is needed and while a grave risk persists to life or health". However, article 30 states that "Any doctor who provides medical care to a person injured by a sharp instrument used as a weapon, injured by a bullet, in a traffic accident or by any other type of violence constituting an offence that is automatically subject to a penalty, or when there are indications of a criminal abortion, shall be obliged to bring that fact to the attention of the competent authority."

(c) Remove punitive measures for women who undergo abortion, including by taking the measures necessary to harmonize the General Health Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure with the constitutional right to privacy;

89. In the case of a therapeutic abortion the attending doctor shall determine the risk to the life or health of the women, and in consequence the fact that case is not subject to legal penalty. The attending doctor may consult with another doctor or a medical board. Any imposition or additional demands shall be considered a violation of the woman's rights to have an abortion in the cases permitted by the law.

90. The National Technical Guide for standardized procedures in the comprehensive care of expectant mothers in the voluntary therapeutic termination of a pregnancy of less than 22 weeks indicates that on the basis of what has been agreed by the medical societies of Peru, the following clinical conditions of the expectant mother shall be considered justifiable grounds for considering termination of the pregnancy for therapeutic reasons:

(a) Ectopic pregnancy, whether tubal, ovarian or cervical;

(b) Haemorrhage following molar pregnancy entailing high risk to the woman;

(c) Hyperemesis gravidarum resistant to treatment with serious hepatic and/or renal deterioration;

(d) Malignant neoplasia requiring surgery, radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy;

(e) Congestive heart failure, functional class III-IV owing to congenital or acquired cardiopathy (valvular or non-valvular) with arterial hypertension and ischemic cardiopathy resistant to treatment;

(f) Severe chronic arterial hypertension and evidence of damage to a target organ;

(g) Severe neurological lesion becoming worse with the pregnancy;

(h) Systemic erythematosus lupus with severe renal damage resistant to treatment;

(i) Advanced diabetes mellitus with damage to a target organ;

(j) Severe respiratory failure demonstrated by the presence of a partial oxygen pressure PaO_2 < 50 mm Hg and oxygen saturation in the blood $PaCO_2$ < 85%, and with severe pathology;

(k) Any other maternal pathology posing a risk to the life of the pregnant woman or causing grave and permanent harm to her health, duly validated by the medical board.

91. Furthermore, the National Technical Guide provides that the guidance and/or counselling in sexual and reproductive health must be given within an ethical framework requiring the main emphasis to be placed on the needs of the woman and observance of the following rights:

(a) Right to complete, truthful, impartial and useful information;

(b) Respect for dignity, privacy and confidentiality;

(c) Freedom of conscience and expression;

(d) Respect for wishes and freedom of choice;

(e) Right to equality and to non-discrimination.

92. Guidance and/or counselling of the patient must be performed at any time from when it has been decided to undertake the operation up to after its conclusion, and must be given by trained professional staff.

(g) Disseminate information on the technical guidelines on therapeutic abortion among all health staff and ensure a broad interpretation of the right to physical, mental and social health in their implementation.

93. The actions taken by the Ministry of Health to disseminate information on therapeutic abortion include the following:

2015

January

- Drawing up of the 2015 plan for implementation of the National Technical Guide, currently undergoing review and approval.
- Reproduction of the National Technical Guide in digital form, ready for distribution.

February

- The National Technical Guide was sent to all regional coordinators of the National Sanitary Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health, formatted and ready for reproduction or printing in each region. It is also available on the Ministry of Health website, among the documents of the National Sanitary Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- Coordination was set up with the General Office for Statistics and Data Processing to create a code in the statistical system relating to therapeutic abortion, in order to obtain statistics at national level on applications submitted and cases attended to, since recording had not been uniform in all hospitals; it is now hoped, with this code, to be able to consolidate the reports.
- On 18 February, in coordination with the Committee on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the Peruvian Society for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and PROMSEX, a workshop was held for medical professionals, for the purpose of discussing the scope of the National Technical Guide relating to the provision of therapeutic abortion services from a medical, legal and social point of view. The workshop took place in the Miramar Salon of the Hotel José Antonio, Miraflores, Lima, and was attended by doctors and lawyers from various hospitals in Lima and the regions of the country.

March

- A teleconference was held with hospital doctors and regional coordinators of sexual and reproductive health on the National Technical Guide in order to standardize the performance of therapeutic abortion.

April

- On 1 April there was a presentation of the Guide and its scope of application to the regional health directors and regional coordinators of sexual and reproductive health, in the national workshop on the strategy, held in Lunahuaná, at which those attending requested training for their providers on the application of the directive in question and a wider dissemination of its scope.
- On 13 April, in coordination with PROMSEX and the Committee on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the Peruvian Society for Obstetrics and Gynaecology a workshop was held, directed towards medical professionals for the purpose of discussing the bioethical aspects in the application of the National Technical Guide relating to provision of therapeutic abortion services. This workshop was held in Lima, in the Hotel Sol de Oro.
- Coordination is being set up in order to disseminate the code on therapeutic abortion to the providers, to ensure that they make use of it when they perform that operation.
- Work is also in progress with the General Office for Statistics and Data Processing, to strengthen the skills of the data entry personnel to ensure that they use the code for therapeutic abortion.

November

- On 12 November the "Workshop on Therapeutic Abortion and Indirect Maternal Mortality 2015" was held, with attendance by the hospital directors of Lima and Callao, head doctors of the gynaecology and obstetrics departments, and by obstetricians. Total attendance was 44 health professionals from various health establishments and also included representatives of the Institute for Management of Health Services and representatives of universities.
- On 20 November the second workshop on the application of the Guide on therapeutic abortion 2015 was held in the Maternal and Perinatal Institute, formerly the Urna maternity hospital, with attendance by gynaecologist-obstetricians, obstetricians and legal advisors, for a total of 42 professionals from various health establishments.

December

- On 4 December the third workshop on the application of the Guide on therapeutic abortion, 2015 RM 286/2014 MINSA, was held in the auditorium of the Ministry of Health, with attendance by 33 health professionals from the Ministry and professionals from the Air Force of Peru, including gynaecologist-obstetrician heads of department, assisting gynaecologist-obstetricians, obstetricians and legal advisors from the various health establishments and also representatives of the Office of the Attorney-General.
- On 17 December the "Workshop on Guidance and Counselling on Sexual and Reproductive Health Emphasizing the Application of the Guide on Therapeutic Abortion, 2015" RM 286/2014 MINSA was held, directed towards obstetricians who are providing guidance and counselling on sexual and reproductive health. This was attended by 33 obstetricians belonging to various hospitals under the Ministry of Health, the Social Health Insurance Programme (EsSalud) and the armed forces.

2016

January

- The National Technical Guide was added to the Ministry of Health website, among the documents of the Directorate for Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- The workshop "Maternal Mortality and Humanized Management of Abortion" was held, attended by 56 people including 22 directors of hospitals and maternal and perinatal centres, gynaecologist-obstetricians, societies and representatives of EsSalud.

February

- A start was made on the meetings for the endorsement of the Guide for Guidance and Counselling in Therapeutic Abortion. The meetings were attended by representatives of hospitals, health centres, The National College of Obstetrics and the Director of Sexual and Reproductive Health.

- On 11 February a Technical Meeting on Therapeutic Abortion was held, attended by 61 health professionals, including gynaecologist-obstetricians, general practitioners, obstetricians and lawyers from the three Lima assisting networks: Rebagliati, Almenara and Negreiros.
- Also on 11 February the first Workshop on the Application of the Guide on Therapeutic Abortion 2016 RM 486/2014 MINSA was held in the facilities of EsSalud, directed towards gynaecologist-obstetricians, obstetricians and legal advisers from the various Lima and Callao assisting networks, with a total attendance of 45 professionals.

April

- On 19 April workshops were held on "Guidance and Counselling on Sexual and Reproductive Health with an Emphasis on the Application of the Technical Guide on Therapeutic Abortion" with the network of Rebagliati and its assisting centres, total participation 52 professionals including gynaecologist-obstetricians and obstetricians.
- On 20 April workshops were held on "Guidance and Counselling on Sexual and Reproductive Health with an Emphasis on the Application of the Technical Guide on Therapeutic Abortion" with the network of Aimenara and its assisting centres, total participation 50 professionals including gynaecologist-obstetricians and obstetricians.

May

- On 11 May in the region of Huánuco the National Technical Guide was distributed, delivered to each coordinator of networks and hospitals in the region.
- On 31 May workshops were held on "Guidance and Counselling on Sexual and Reproductive Health with an Emphasis on the Application of the Technical Guide on Therapeutic Abortion" with the network of the Negreiros hospital and its assisting centres, total participation 25 professionals including gynaecologist-obstetricians and obstetricians.

Professionals	*Trained*
Gynaecologist-obstetricians, general practitioners and obstetricians	188
Hospital directors and network coordinators	29

July

- On 22 July 2016 a meeting was held for distribution of the National Technical Guide to obstetricians at the following hospitals: Hospital Dos de Mayo, Hospital San Bartolomé, Hospital Sergio Bernales, Hospital Loayza, National Maternal and Perinatal Institute and Institute for Management of Health Services.